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# WARSAW ACCUSES U.S. AIDE OF SPYING

## A Videotape Is Presented as Evidence That a Diplomat Engaged in Espionage

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Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, April 22 — Polish Government officials accused an American diplomat today of spying and backed up the charge with a videotape purportedly showing the man as he turned over money, code tables, and computer programs to a Polish contact.

Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, identified the diplomat as Albert Mueller, who for the last two years served as a second secretary in the Polish Embassy. He said the American was seized Saturday night.

The videotape, which was shown to foreign reporters and was later broadcast on the national news, showed shadowy and indistinct images of two men walking in a park at night and then being seized by men in plain clothes. The scene shifted to show Mr. Mueller being questioned in Polish about the items he was accused of turning over to the contact, who has not been named.

"I am an American diplomat, please telephone the U.S. Embassy," Mr. Mueller said on the tape, firmly but calmly repeating the phrase in answer to each question.

### Interrogation and Departure

Paul Smith, a spokesman at the American Embassy, said Mr. Mueller had been interrogated for six and a half hours before he was released. Mr. Smith said Mr. Mueller left Poland for the United States Sunday morning.

Before Mr. Urban said a word about Mr. Mueller's detention at his weekly news conference this morning, he denounced United States intelligence agencies, asserting that they had sponsored the publication of the memoirs of Ryszard Kuklinski, a Polish colonel who was a spy for the United States while serving on the Polish general staff until November 1981. His account of Soviet pressures leading to the imposition of martial law has been published in a Polish émigré journal printed in Paris and is being carried here on foreign shortwave broadcasts.

"Momentous changes taking place in the Soviet Union have added depth and a new glamour to Polish-Soviet relations," Mr. Urban said. "It is for these reasons that right at this moment, U.S. intelligence has decided to prepare its own version of the events of 1980 and 1981 in a way designed to incite anti-Soviet sentiments and inculcate the Polish people with mistrust of their state leadership and armed forces."

Only after echoing recent Soviet accusations that the United States was preoccupied with "espionage mania," did the Government spokesman release the news of Mr. Mueller's detention. "The Interior Ministry's counter-intelligence caught the U.S. Diplomat red handed," he said.

### Reason for Detention

Mr. Urban did not respond directly when asked if the seizure of Mr. Mueller, who appeared to have been under surveillance for some time, was intended as a response to the publication of the Kuklinski memoirs.

Some Western diplomats here said they considered it significant that the Polish Government has not asked that Mr. Mueller be declared persona non grata, though it has protested his activities to John Davis, the American chargé d'affaires. Mr. Davis protested the six-and-a-half hour interrogation of Mr. Mueller. A spokeswoman for the Polish Foreign Ministry said the Government here did not demand Mr. Mueller's expulsion because, "He left and the situation did not arise."

But other officials here suggested that Poland was eager to register a measured note of pique in reaction to the Kuklinski memoirs without provoking either retaliatory expulsions of Polish diplomats or jeopardizing the gradual improvement of United States-Polish relations. Last June, Stephen Mull, also a second secretary, was accused of espionage on Polish television but was not expelled.

After the videotape was shown to reporters, Capt. Roman Karczewski of the Interior Ministry showed what he said were the contents of a leather handbag that Mr. Mueller was said to have switched with his contact. Among the items were 20 one hundred dollar bills, a programmed computer disk and questionnaires about worker responses to economic revisions.